



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 9, 1956

Nation Prepares for 1956 Voting

Nominees for Many Positions Will Be Selected During the Coming Months

THE major news event of 1956, so far as America is concerned, will undoubtedly be the forthcoming election—especially the Presidential race. From now until election day—November 6—this big contest will generate excitement and tension. Newspapers, magazines, television, and radio will keep it in the spotlight.

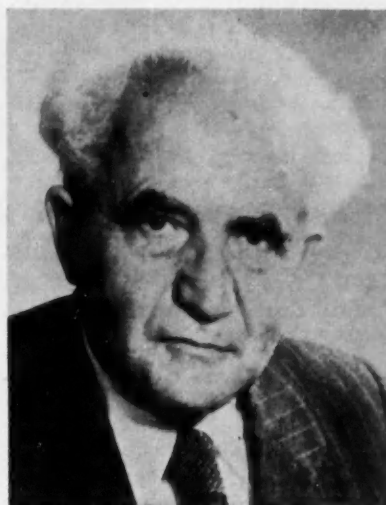
It means a great deal to our nation for the political parties to select carefully their Presidential and other candidates—and for the voters in November to choose their national, state, and local leaders wisely. Our country's election-year schedule involves two distinct parts:

(1) *The nominating period.* During this time there are contests within each party for the purpose of choosing candidates. Democrats and Republicans pick their contenders not only for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but also for seats in Congress and thousands of state and local offices.

(2) *The campaign between parties.* After the Republicans and Democrats have chosen their candidates, these two parties struggle against each other for the Presidency, the Vice Presidency, and many additional posts.

At present, the nominating period is under way. It will reach its climax in August at two great national conventions where the parties are to name their Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

(Continued on page 2)



THREE PROMINENT LEADERS in the Middle East. Left to right: Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Premier David Ben-Gurion of Israel, and King Hussein of Jordan. Their decisions can lead to peace or war.

Middle East Tension Continues

Arab Quarrel with Israel Grows Critical Again After Frontier Fight, but Signs of a Wish for Peace Negotiations Are Beginning to Appear

CAN peace be restored between Israel and unfriendly Arab lands in the Middle East? Can Communist Russian influence be kept out of the area?

Such questions give some idea of the serious state of affairs in the Middle East today. A contest of global importance is going on there.

Russia is trying to get a foothold in the Middle East in the hope of spreading communism. By offering economic aid, she is seeking to win Arab nations from cooperation with western democracies. By supplying arms to the Arabs, Russia seems to be encouraging war against Israel.

The United States, Britain, and other western countries are trying to

check Russia, establish peace, and hold the friendship of both Israelis and Arabs.

The situation, which has long been serious, became critical after a recent battle. An Israeli force crossed the little Sea of Galilee—of Biblical fame—to Syria. In fighting there, about 40 Syrians and several Israelis were killed.

Syria angrily protested to the United Nations with a demand—not likely to be met—that Israel be expelled from the UN. Egypt, now receiving communist arms, declared that she would act if any new clash should occur. A new frontier fight thus could set off an all-out Middle

East war between Israelis and Arabs.

At the same time, there is a chance that Middle East peace can be brought about. Not all Arabs want to work with the Reds by any means. Not all want to wage a war against Israel. Some Arabs are changing their thinking—at least a little—from what it was.

THE CHANGE. The former land of Palestine was an ancient homeland of the Jewish people and their religion. Through the centuries, many Jews wandered to other lands. Arabs became a majority people in Palestine. However, many Jews dreamed of going back to their ancestral homeland, and they began to do so during the last century. After World War II, the Jews stepped up demands for an independent state of Israel in Palestine.

In 1945, an Arab League was organized to work against the Israeli demands. Members included Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, and after 1953, Libya.

Despite League protests, Israel became a Republic in 1948 with the United Nations' blessing. Jordan and Egypt at once led Arab League armies to war against Israel. A truce was agreed upon January 7, 1949—seven years ago—but it did not bring peace. There have been hundreds of Israeli-Arab clashes since the truce.

The Arab argument generally has been: "Our claim to all of old Palestine is sound. Arabs were in the majority there for centuries. Jews became a minority, because so many of them left to settle in other lands. In so doing, they abandoned rights they may have had during early times in the Middle East. It was unfair that hundreds of thousands of Jews were allowed to return to their ancestral homeland in recent years, and to set up a new Israel. That state has no right to exist,

(Concluded on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

WORLD CELEBRATION

More than 40 countries will help celebrate the 250th birthday anniversary of Benjamin Franklin this month. The United States Information Agency has sent pamphlets and pictures about Franklin's life to its libraries around the world. The famous American writer, printer, inventor, and statesman was born on January 17, 1706.

ROAD TO FREEDOM

People escape from communist-occupied countries on an average of one a minute every day in the year, says the International Rescue Committee. About 40,000 persons a month flee from 14 communist nations to free countries. Since 1946 almost 2½ million people have escaped to freedom.

COLLEGE EDUCATION

Over 50 per cent of the nation's high school graduates who are in the top third of their class do not go on to college, according to a recent study by

the Educational Testing Service. In many cases, these youths cannot afford college. Estimates are that an additional 200,000 qualified students would enter college each year if scholarships and greater encouragement were offered to them.

STANDARD PLATES

Automobile license plates in all 48 states will be the same size beginning next year. At present, each state decides what its license plates will be like, and they come in many sizes and shapes. The new standard ones will be easier to produce, and will enable car manufacturers to provide a well-lighted enclosure for the plates.

DIGGING OUT

Uncle Sam and Americans across the nation are pitching in to help California, Oregon, Washington, and nearby areas repair flood damages. Water on the rampage brought the worst floods in many years to the West Coast last month, causing some

50 deaths and an estimated \$150,000,000 in property damage.

SHORTER WEEK

Belgium is the first western European country to operate on a 5-day work week. Some of her industries recently began to work 9 hours a day for 5 days a week. Before that, they were on a 48-hour, 6-day week. If the new shorter work week is successful, it will be adopted by all the nation's industries. Other European countries are watching Belgium's experiment with interest.

ATOM WARSHIP

The Navy plans to build an atomic-powered surface warship next year. Secretary of Defense Wilson recently announced that an atomic cruiser will be constructed to join the *Nautilus*, the Navy's atom-powered submarine that is already afloat. The submarine, after a thorough and extensive series of tests, has proved to be all that was expected of it.

Political Races

(Continued from page 1)

It isn't yet known, as we go to press, whether a real contest for the Republican Presidential nomination will occur. If President Eisenhower wants this nomination, he will receive it. But if he steps aside, there will be a number of candidates for the position of GOP standard-bearer. Meanwhile, a contest is already shaping up among several leaders in the Democratic camp.

The Democrats' nominating convention will start on August 13 in Chicago, and the Republicans will gather on August 20 in San Francisco. Each party will soon begin the long and laborious job of picking state delegates for these national meetings. Democrats and Republicans within each state and territory are told, by

the U. S. House of Representatives are elected.)

(2) *Presidential primary elections.* These elections are held within the parties. They are of many different kinds. In some states, Democratic and Republican voters cast ballots merely to determine whom they will send to the national conventions. In others, they can also name the man they favor as their party's Presidential nominee. In still others, they name their favorite candidate but don't choose convention delegates.

Presidential primaries of one kind or another are held in 19 states. In 3 of these, the voters merely tell their preference as to nominees. In 10, they name their favorite Presidential candidate and also elect convention delegates. In 6, they elect delegates only.

It is to be seen, therefore, that in 13 states the party members are given a chance to tell specifically which candi-

About two months from now, the 1956 Presidential primaries will start. New Hampshire is to hold the first one on March 13.

There is always widespread interest in the outcome of Presidential primaries—especially those of the *preferential* type in which the voters name their favorite Presidential candidates. Preferential elections are intended simply to guide delegates from the particular state involved, but they are watched by political observers all over the country—in the belief that they may show a nationwide trend in voter sentiment.

In several states, results of the preferential primaries are legally binding upon the men and women who go as delegates to the national conventions. In other words, these delegates must support the candidates whom most of the party voters favor as Presidential nominees. Such delegates

a majority, and he will thus become the party's Presidential nominee.

The next order of business is to choose a Vice Presidential candidate. This may follow the same general pattern as does the Presidential nomination, though usually it takes less time. Often the Presidential nominee indicates his choice for a running-mate, and then the man he favors is quickly endorsed by the convention delegates. After passing a few final resolutions, the convention adjourns.

In all this process of choosing candidates, the average American voter doesn't play as large a part as he might. Party leaders play the major role, because most Americans neglect to make their influence felt—either in conventions or in primary elections.

In some states, the total number of voters is less than 20 per cent as large for a Presidential primary as for the final November balloting. When comparatively few people visit the polls, party "bosses" can quite easily bring out enough of their followers to control the outcome of the primary. Likewise, in states where party conventions are held, party bosses can often control the selection of delegates.

Of course, delegates favored by party leaders are not necessarily unfit to help choose their party's candidates for President and Vice President. What the average politician wants most is to win elections, and he knows that the best way of doing this is to offer the people the kind of government they desire.

Nation-wide Primary?

Whether the existing methods of nominating Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates are the best that can be devised has been the subject of controversy for some years. Many people feel there should be a nation-wide Presidential primary election. Those who support such an idea argue in this way:

"The present system by which parties pick candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency is extremely confusing. It varies so much from state to state that the average voter is bewildered and is discouraged from taking part in the nominating process. As a result, the party candidates are generally chosen by a small group of professional politicians.

"What we need is a uniform Presidential primary to be held on the same day in each of the 48 states. In both parties, candidates for the Presidential nomination would be listed on the ballot, and voters would be able to mark an 'X' by their choice. Nothing could be more direct or uncomplicated.

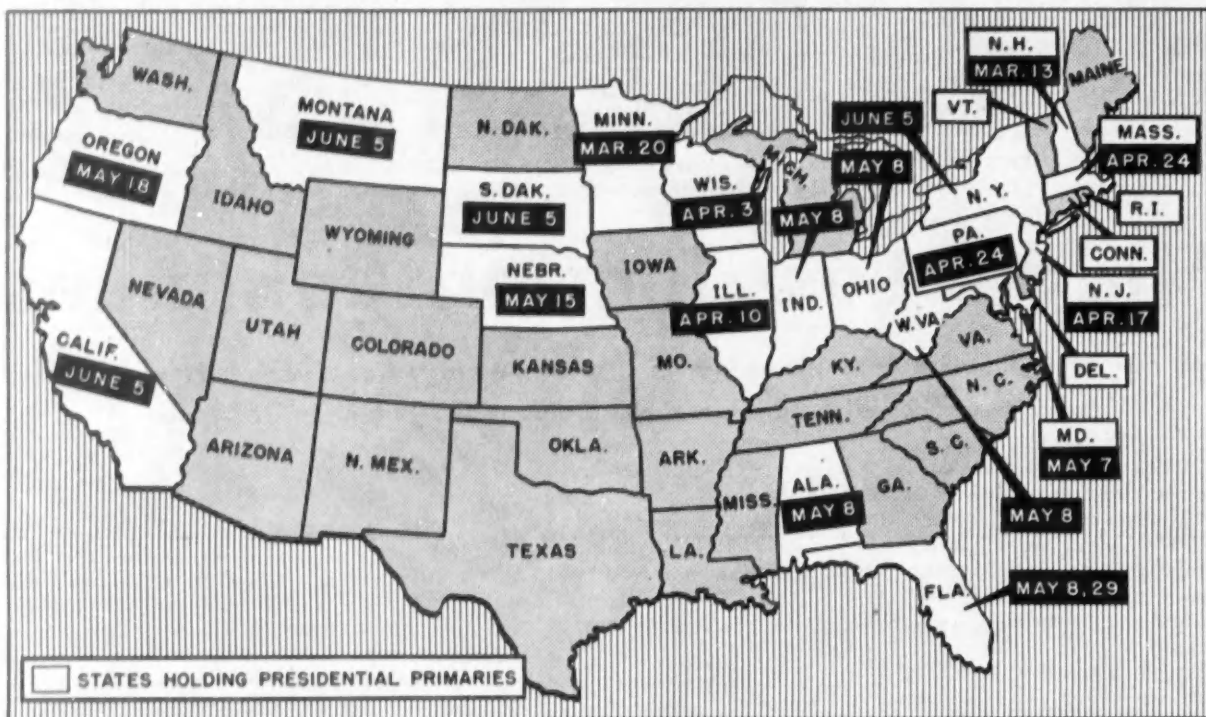
"Nominating conventions could still take place. But delegates would be pledged to vote, on the first roll call at least, for those contenders who won the primaries in their states.

"Some switching of votes might be needed on later roll calls before any candidate could obtain a *majority* and thus be nominated. In such a case, however, delegates and political leaders would feel *compelled* to nominate someone who made a good showing in the primaries. They wouldn't dare go completely against the wishes expressed by their party's voters.

"Such a plan would give the people a bigger voice than they now have in selecting party nominees."

Others support the present system of nominating candidates and oppose a nation-wide primary. They say:

"The present nominating system is hardly as complex as its critics would



PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES of one kind or another take place in 19 states. (Florida voters express their Presidential preferences on May 8, and vote for national convention delegates on May 29.)

their national organizations, how many representatives they will be allowed to send.

The number of Republican and Democratic national convention delegates allotted to any state depends considerably on population. In general, states with the largest populations choose the most delegates. Each party, however, allots special "bonus" delegates to states where substantial victories have been scored in recent elections.

Now let us see how the national convention delegates are chosen by Democrats and Republicans in the various states. There is no uniformity to the methods used. Probably in no two states is the system exactly alike. Some of the principal ways in which the delegates are chosen, though, may be described in general as follows:

(1) *State conventions.* Under this system, both parties hold meetings in which political leaders from all sections of the state gather to choose their national convention delegates. The men and women who attend these meetings are usually chosen by party members at smaller gatherings—or at party elections—all over the state.

(In some places, either all or part of the national delegates are chosen by *district*, rather than *state*, conventions. Such meetings are held within the districts from which members of

date they favor. Such balloting is known as a *preferential* primary.

(3) *Party committees.* Throughout our country, the Republicans and Democrats maintain permanent state committees which handle countless items of party business. Some states let such committees name at least a part of the national convention delegates.

Among the various systems we have mentioned, state or district conventions are the most widely used. Such meetings, for choosing national delegates, will be held in about 40 states (plus some territories) this year. Presidential primaries of one kind or another will be held in 19 states (plus Alaska and the District of Columbia). Permanent party committees will choose delegates in 6.

Systems Overlap

The foregoing numbers of states add up to more than 48 because the different systems overlap. There are quite a few states that use more than one method of choosing delegates. Illinois, for example, selects part of its delegates in primaries and part of them at conventions. In Pennsylvania, some of the delegates are chosen in primaries, and some by party committees. In several southern states, the Democrats use one method and the Republicans use another.

are known as *instructed* ones. In states which do not hold Presidential primaries, the state or district conventions also, at times, bind or instruct their national delegates to support some particular candidate.

On the other hand, delegates in many states are *uninstructed*. They do not promise in advance to support any particular candidate, and they are given a free hand at the conventions.

When the national conventions actually start, here is the procedure that will be followed: After the opening speeches and other items of business are completed, a formal roll call begins. As a state is named, the chairman of delegates from that state tells how many votes his group is giving to each candidate for the Presidential nomination. (A delegation may vote as a solid bloc for one candidate, or may be split.)

If no candidate receives a majority of votes on the first roll call, a second roll is taken—and so on until a party standard-bearer has been named. The Republicans took three roll calls before nominating Thomas Dewey in 1948, and the Democrats did likewise before choosing Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

If nobody is nominated on the first roll call, certain groups of delegates are likely to begin switching their votes. Eventually, there will be enough such changes to give one man

make out. For each party, there is a clear-cut system within every state. If a citizen won't take time to learn what this procedure is, he probably won't take time to inform himself about candidates and issues, so his lack of participation in the nominating process is no great loss.

"A nation-wide primary would require the establishment of a complex machinery to supervise it. Would it be worth it? Actually the political leaders, who, it is charged, have a big hand in selecting candidates today, are unlikely to favor someone who does not have a wide appeal.

"Voting records of recent years show that the 2 major parties are very evenly matched. Neither party dares to nominate a man who does not have a big popular appeal. Thus the choices under the present system are bound to reflect public opinion accurately.

"If a nation-wide primary system were adopted, the national conventions themselves would stir up less interest and excitement than they create at present.

"Millions now follow the dramatic proceedings at the conventions by way of television and radio, and the conventions stimulate political interest everywhere. We would be unwise to discard this nominating system which has served the country well."

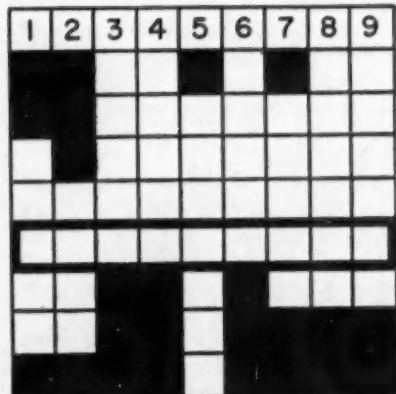
Regardless of which system we have, none will work unless there is widespread public participation. The average citizen can and must make his influence felt through channels open to him. Political parties need helpers of all kinds, both young and old—so why not volunteer your services to the party of your choice?

—By TOM MYER

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a word which will be frequently used in connection with politics during the coming months.

1. Free nation turned down for UN membership.
2. An Arab nation that is allied with the West.
3. _____ Arabia is the largest of the Arab lands.
4. Capital of Oregon.
5. Tiny Arab land on the Mediterranean.
6. _____ Mongolia was refused admission to the UN.
7. One of the western European countries recently brought into the world body.
8. Political _____ often determine who shall run for office.
9. Both parties will hold their national conventions next _____



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Seniority. VERTICAL: 1. states; 2. defense; 3. Johnson; 4. Nixon; 5. Bombay; 6. farmers; 7. highway; 8. cloth; 9. Ceylon.



GARY COOPER STARS in the new screen production, "The Court-Martial of Billy Mitchell." The picture is in color and many of the scenes were filmed where the action really took place during the middle 1920's.

Radio-TV-Movies

THE story of a man who fought and suffered for what he believed is told in a new motion picture, "The Court-Martial of Billy Mitchell."

This exciting movie depicts the struggle of William Mitchell, general and chief of the Air Force after World War I. Seeing into the future, Mitchell accurately predicted the growing importance of air power and the danger of a successful sky raid on our military installations in Hawaii. He attempted in vain to build a modern air force.

In the effort to gain public approval for his ideas, Mitchell took steps that led to his court-martial. His theories and prophecies later proved to be true, and he came to be regarded as a hero after his death.

History comes alive each Sunday evening on the CBS television series, "You Are There." Important, well-

known events of the past are recreated as though they were happening at the time of the broadcast. Narrator Walter Kronkite and his team of reporters bring viewers the story through the words and deeds of the people who took part in the historical events.

Now in its fourth season on the air, "You Are There" has shown viewers such interesting events in recent months as Washington crossing the Delaware; the Curies' discovery of radium; the Chicago fire of 1871; Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin; and Roger Bannister's record-breaking 4-minute mile.

"You Are There" is of particular value and interest to history students. It is an excellent example of a television program that can be educational and at the same time provide enjoyable entertainment.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

Both Are Richer — By Clay Coss

"YOU have a dollar; I have a dollar. We swap. Now you have my dollar and I have yours. We are no better off.

"You have an idea. I have an idea. We swap. Now you have two ideas, and I have two. Both of us are richer. What you gave, you still have. What I got, you did not lose."

This quotation from *Good Housekeeping* magazine was called to my attention some years ago. It has always stuck in my mind as being a very good illustration of sound and logical thinking.

Certain individuals are not too generous in giving away dollars, but their generosity is overwhelming when it comes to passing out their opinions and ideas. They are so eager to give their own views, particularly on political matters, that they are unwilling to be repaid in the form of facts and opinions put forth by others.

Stating the case in another way, most people are only too happy to receive as much money as they can. It is easy for them to see that the more dollars they get, the richer they become. But many of them, when engaging in political or other conversations, cannot see that they are also enriched by acquiring the information and views possessed by their associates. Such persons monopolize the

conversation, and get impatient or angry when someone expresses a viewpoint contrary to their own.

Frequent give-and-take discussions, in which all participants freely exchange facts and opinions, help to enrich each individual involved. One is better able, as a result of such experience, to deal wisely with his own personal problems; to do first-rate work in the career of his choice; to help



Clay Coss

strengthen our democratic form of government.

It is as bad, of course, to hold back your information and views as it is to keep others from expressing theirs. Don't be a clam in a discussion—state your convictions without hesitation. But let the other fellow talk as much as you do. Listen closely to what he has to say. You may later decide to disregard everything he has said. On the other hand, you may acquire knowledge and ideas which will be most useful.

In discussions, participants may either search for truth and wisdom, or they may engage solely in mental combat. The former goal is obviously the most desirable one.

Readers Say—

A team of doctors should decide when the President is unable to continue in office, and when the Vice President should run the government. Medical experts would know the most about the President's condition and would not be influenced by political pressures.

JESSIE ACERRA,
Brooklyn, New York

I think that Senator Herbert Lehman's plan for flood insurance is a splendid idea. Such insurance will protect people from losing everything they have when floods strike their towns and cities.

ALICE BUCKER,
Richmond, Virginia

I do not believe that television stations should provide free campaign time to candidates. Under the present system, a candidate has to prove his worth by making many speeches and public appearances. This permits large numbers of people to see and hear candidates at first hand. This would not be possible if TV campaigning became too widely adopted.

LOIS BUCCHIONE,
Cliffside Park, New Jersey

Candidates for political office should be given some free time on television. In this way, the large majority of citizens will be able to watch all the candidates and hear what they have to say.

MARGARET PLEASANTS,
Portsmouth, Virginia

A classmate of mine recently told our teacher that he feels students are not taught enough about the United States and democracy. This is why some soldiers in Korea lacked the training to answer communists' attacks on our democracy. The Army's new "Militant Liberty" program to teach soldiers the great advantages of the American way of life is a very good idea.

BILL DOTY,
Raton, New Mexico

People who drive and also pedestrians should be reminded to be extra careful during the winter months. Of course, this warning should hold true always, but there are more accidents in the winter than at other times of the year.

HELEN SUSA,
Youngstown, Ohio

Some students in our civics class hope to start a club for teenagers. We live in a small town that does not offer much organized recreation. We would like to know how young people in other towns and cities started clubs, and the kinds of activities in which they engage.

SANDRA DEHNERT,
Lake Mills, Wisconsin

[Editor's note: If our readers will write to us about teen-age clubs in their schools or communities, we shall pass on the information through this column for the benefit of Sandra, her classmates, and students elsewhere.]

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The Story of the Week

Other Youth Delegates

Another youthful delegate at the President's recent White House Conference on Education was Janice Thompson, a 17-year-old senior at Nashville-W. K. Kellogg High School in Nashville, Michigan. Janice attended the Conference as a representative of the Future Homemakers of America.

Among other groups sending young delegates were the Future Farmers of America, the Future Teachers of America, and the U. S. National Students Association. High school and college students representing these and other national organizations participated in the Conference along with delegates from the states and territories.



Janice Thompson

Jack Davis, whose picture appeared in the December 12th issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER, was the only high school student on the state delegation from Michigan. The names of young people representing national organizations, as distinct from state delegations, were not supplied to us at the time of the Conference. So while Jack was the only high school student in a state delegation, he was not the only teen-ager at the meeting.

For Hungry People

Packages containing corn meal, wheat flour, and many other food items are now on their way to hungry people in Pakistan, India, Jordan, and 64 other countries around the globe. Uncle Sam began shipping these food parcels overseas earlier this month. Under the program, our government is also increasing the amount of food being distributed among needy people at home.

Altogether, some 800 million pounds of food will be given to people here and abroad in the months ahead. It will come from our huge stocks of surplus farm products stored in warehouses scattered over the country. Hence, the program will not only help fight starvation, but it will also cut down our oversupply of food.

The food parcels, when they reach foreign shores, will be distributed by local religious and charitable groups. The only expense which countries receiving U. S. food shipments will have is that of distributing the items among the needy people. Our government has agreed to provide the food free of charge, and to pay the shipping expenses to countries in need.

Changes in Britain

While preparing for a January 30 White House meeting with President Eisenhower, Britain's Prime Minister Anthony Eden has made some important changes in his government.

Selwyn Lloyd, 51, is Britain's new Foreign Minister—the youngest man to hold that post since Eden first became Foreign Minister at the age of 38 in 1935. A former high official in Britain's Foreign Office and that coun-

try's chief representative in many UN sessions, Lloyd replaces Harold Macmillan as Foreign Minister. Lloyd will accompany Eden on the British leader's visit to Washington.

Harold Macmillan, 61, has been shifted from his foreign affairs post to the government office that supervises Britain's money matters. He is Chancellor of the Exchequer—a post similar to that of our Secretary of the Treasury.

Here are some other changes that Britain's Prime Minister has made in his Conservative government: Richard Butler, 53, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now Eden's right-hand man in directing Conservative strategy in Parliament. Walter Monckton, 64, former Minister of Labor, now heads Britain's defense office.

The Atom at Work

How would you like to see atomic energy displays showing secrets of the atom? Traveling exhibits, called "This Atomic World," are making such displays available for many high school students across the country.

These atomic exhibits are being sent to various communities throughout the nation by the Museum Division of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. The Institute is sponsored by southern colleges and universities which are engaged in some phase of atomic energy work. It is hoped that the traveling exhibits will interest young Americans in science careers so as to help overcome the shortage of trained scientists in our country.

The traveling atomic energy displays consist of charts and equipment, including an electrostatic generator which produces 250,000 volts of static electricity. The generator is a model of devices used in college laboratories to study the atom.

An expert on atomic energy accompanies the exhibits to explain the principles of the atom. He also tells how atomic energy is being used in agriculture, medicine, industry, and other fields.

In addition to traveling displays on nuclear energy, the Oak Ridge Institute sponsors science fairs in high schools. It also operates the Ameri-



CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, our nation's Ambassador to Italy, prepares for a ride in a U. S. Navy torpedo-bomber near Rome

can Museum of Atomic Energy—the only one of its kind known to exist in the world.

If you want more information about these atomic exhibits, write to the Museum Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, P. O. Box 11, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Can Japan Get In?

Uncle Sam is making every effort to get Japan into the United Nations as a member this year. Japanese membership in the UN was blocked by Russia last month when 16 other countries were admitted to the world body.

Moscow vetoed Japan's bid for UN membership after communist efforts to get Outer Mongolia into the world organization failed. Outer Mongolia, or the Mongolian People's Republic (its official name), was kept out of the UN by a "no" of Chiang Kai-shek's government in Formosa.

Chiang's Nationalists, who consider themselves and not the Reds as the rightful rulers of China, argue that Outer Mongolia is a Chinese province. The Mongolian communist leaders claim their land is independent. The government they have established maintains close ties with Moscow and Red China.

Meanwhile, there will be 4 communist and 12 non-communist countries among the new UN members when the global body meets again. The Red countries are Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. The other new UN members are Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, and Spain.

The 4 communist countries will line up solidly with Moscow on issues before the United Nations. Certain of the other new members of the world body will vote with us and our allies on almost all questions requiring UN action. Still other countries brought into the world body last month are expected to vote with us on some issues, and against us on others. Many of the Arab and Asian lands are in the latter group.

All told, there are now 76 countries in the UN. Nine of these vote as a bloc with Russia. The remaining countries are free to change their votes on issues before the world body as they see fit.

Here and There

Afghanistan, a mountainous kingdom wedged between Pakistan and Russia, has been promised \$100,000,000 in Soviet aid. Moscow has pledged herself to supply the Afghans with arms as well as help in building hydroelectric dams and other projects.

The United States, meanwhile, has provided Afghanistan with about \$50,000,000 in loans and gifts within the past decade.

Will Russia deliver on her promises? Will we offer additional aid to the Afghans in an effort to keep their land from falling under Soviet control? These questions are now being asked by Americans.

The Sudan, a big underdeveloped land that extends from Egypt's southern boundary deep into central Africa, has proclaimed its independence. A temporary Sudanese government has been set up to handle the land's affairs until a constitution can be drawn up and elections held.

Britain and Egypt, which had supervised the Sudan jointly for many years, agreed some time ago that the African land should decide its own future.

Egypt is studying an American-



THIS TWO-CYLINDER, two-seater car from West Germany—called the Kleinschnittger—weighs only 580 pounds and has a top speed of about 60 miles per hour. The Surkin Motor Company of Dubuque, Iowa, is distributor in this country.

British offer of aid to help build a giant dam at Aswan on the Nile River. The proposed dam would supply Egypt with electric power and would provide enough water to irrigate up to 2,000,000 acres of land.

Meanwhile, Russia is also offering aid to Egypt for building the Aswan dam. It remains to be seen whether Egypt will accept the western or the Soviet offer of assistance.

The Saar, a border area long claimed by France and Germany, is once again in the news. French and German leaders are trying to decide the future of the 991-square-mile area and its nearly 1 million people. Late last year, a big majority of Saarlanders voted for leaders pledged to restore the Saar to Germany. At present, the tiny area has home rule but is under French supervision.

State Primaries

A number of states have special elections, called primaries, in which voters have some voice in choosing their party's Presidential candidate (see page 1 story). The first of these contests will be held in New Hampshire March 13. In addition, nearly all states have primary elections in which candidates for state offices are selected.

In the primary contests, the Democratic and Republican voters choose from among persons who seek to become party nominees. In some states, when there are numerous contenders for certain nominations and none gets a majority at first, a second primary is held. Known as the "runoff," it is limited to the most successful contenders in the first race.

Primary balloting procedures vary greatly from state to state. Certain states name all candidates by means of the primary. Others name some through the primary and some at party meetings or conventions.

In New York, for instance, party candidates for U. S. representative are chosen in primaries, while those for governor and U. S. senator are picked at conventions. Mixed systems of this kind are used by 2 or 3 other states. Delaware uses primary elections only for certain local offices. All other states use some sort of primary system.

Besides a President and Vice President, the following public officials are



PUERTO RICO is making a vigorous effort to boost its educational standards. Thousands of youths and adults on that island now attend high school at night.

to be elected sometime this year:

(1) All 435 members of the U. S. House of Representatives. They face the voters every 2 years.

(2) A third of our senators. Senate terms are for 6 years, and about a third of them are elected every 2 years.

(3) Governors in 29 states.

(4) Members of numerous legislatures, as well as other state and local officials.

Skyway Traffic Jam

In the opinion of many aeronautical experts, the United States must take steps to improve its system of airways. According to Representative Peter Mack of Illinois, skyway traffic jams around certain airports are even worse than highway crowding around large cities.

At the present time, our country possesses a 75,000-mile network of sky lanes connecting 165 cities. Each lane is 10 miles wide and rises vertically for 1,000 feet. Starting from the ground and working up, many lanes can be placed one on top of the other.

There are two main reasons why the present setup is proving inadequate. For one thing, the volume of air traffic is steadily increasing year

by year. Today, there are nearly 60,000 planes making consistent use of the air lanes. In the second place, the average speed of airplanes has increased 50 per cent in the past decade.

It is widely agreed among students of this problem that the following steps need to be taken:

1. The employment of more people at airports to help in the directing of plane traffic.

2. A greater amount of direct communication between pilots and control towers.

3. Expanded use of radar.

4. Mechanical equipment to replace outmoded pencil-and-paper methods in control towers.

All these improvements will cost money. At the present time, the federal government is spending about \$75,000,000 a year on the nation's airway system.

United Nations Contest

Would you like to win a trip to Europe or Mexico? You may be the lucky winner of a trip abroad if you enter the Annual United Nations Student Contest. Other prizes include college scholarships and cash awards.

Every high school student in the United States and its possessions has a chance to win these prizes by taking a written examination on the UN in his own high school next March 13. The two best examination papers from each school will be entered in the nation-wide competition.

The contest is sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, together with many state and local groups. The AAUN has prepared a special study kit, which is now ready for use, containing the information to be covered in the forthcoming exam. One kit will be sent free to each school entering the contest. Additional kits are available at 50 cents each.

If you would like to take part in the contest, your teacher can obtain complete details for you by writing to the American Association for the United Nations, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's main articles will deal with (1) the leading Democratic Presidential candidates at the present time, and (2) Japan.

News Quiz

Political Race

1. In what month are the Democrats and the Republicans to hold their national nominating conventions?
2. On what basis are the different states allotted delegates to these conventions?
3. Describe three kinds of Presidential primaries.
4. What is the most widely used method of choosing delegates for the parties' national conventions?
5. How do the parties choose their Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates at their national conventions?
6. In what ways can the average voter help select his party's Presidential candidate?
7. Tell how young people can take part in election campaigns.

Discussion

1. Of the different methods now used for choosing national convention delegates, which do you prefer? Give reasons for your answer.
2. If you prefer a method other than the one your state now uses, do you think there is any hope of having the system of your choice adopted? How do you feel that you might cooperate with others toward achieving this goal?

Israeli-Arab War?

1. How is Russia increasing the danger of war between Israel and her Arab neighbors?
2. What is the position of the United States toward both sides in this conflict?
3. Why did the danger of war suddenly become greater a few weeks ago?
4. When and how did the Israeli-Arab dispute first arise?
5. Explain the change of opinion which has occurred among certain Arabs.
6. What is Israel's view of the dispute?
7. Name the three Arab lands most strongly opposed to Israel. Which one could best help restore Middle East peace?

Discussion

1. In the event of war, should the United States send troops to defend Israel—as we did in the case of South Korea? Why or why not?
2. Do you think it worthwhile for free nations to combat communist influence in the Middle East? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. In what way is our government fighting starvation abroad?
2. What posts do Selwyn Lloyd and Harold Macmillan now hold in Britain's government?
3. Which nation blocked Japan's entry into the UN?
4. Tell why Afghanistan, the Saar, and the Sudan are in the news.
5. What officials, in addition to Presidential candidates, will be chosen in primaries and party conventions in the months ahead?
6. Why is the problem of directing skyway traffic becoming an increasingly serious one?
7. For what purpose has the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies sent atomic energy exhibits to various schools throughout the country?
8. Which U. S. President was the first to be chosen by a political group?

Pronunciations

Aswan—ās-wōn'
Ben-Gurion—bēn gōōr'ōn
Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng ki-shēk
Gamal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl nās'ēr
Hussein—hōō-sān'

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) obedient; 2. (d) work together; 3. (c) stirring up; 4. (a) receiver; 5. (e) bold; 6. (b) kind; 7. (c) increased.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

New York women are being taught to speak for this year's Presidential campaign. Nothing surprises us any more since the government opened the woodcraft class for Indians.



"If you ask me, they're carrying this parking meter business too far."

A writer mentions that he got up at dawn the other morning to see the sunrise. He could not have chosen a better time.

"I always eat in this restaurant. You know, in lots of restaurants the waiters grab the plates away from you before you have finished."
"And they don't do that here?"
"Oh, yes they do, but here you don't mind it so much."

Modern fable: Another thing a girl never does is to glance at her reflection in a show window when passing.

Jake: What's the great hurry?
John: I'm going to the airport to catch the 4:30 plane.
Jake: It's only 3:30 now.
John: I know that, but I always have to figure on a few chumps stopping me to ask why I'm hurrying.

Wish scientists would lay off atomic energy for a while, and discover why a telephone cord persists in twisting up in 40 knots.

Tension Continues in the Middle East

(Concluded from page 1)

and we feel it should be destroyed."

Some Arabs—not all—are now saying: "Our claim to Palestine is still sound. Nevertheless, Israel does exist and is recognized by the UN. We would all be better off at peace, so we are ready to talk about ending our quarrel and leave Israel alone under certain conditions."

"The UN plan was for Israel to have about half of Palestine. In the war of 1948, though, Israel seized more land than the UN had agreed upon and wound up with nearly three fourths of Palestine. If Israel is ready to give

ours, but we recognize that some adjustments of our frontiers with Jordan and Egypt might be made. We're ready to talk with the Arabs to find out how they stand on frontier questions, as a first step toward peace negotiations.

"We are tired of Arab raids that have brought death to many Israelis. We feel perfectly within our rights in striking back to punish attackers—purely in self defense.

"One thing more. Arabs, in accepting communist arms, are opening the door to Russia. If the Reds worm

gression. (Other METO members are Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, and Britain.) As an anti-communist nation—larger than California and with over 5,000,000 people—Iraq can do much in her new role to help keep the Middle East free.

In 1948, she fought against Israel. Although still critical of the Israeli Republic, she no longer gives much support to the Arab League.

Jordan—about the size of Indiana with 1,500,000 population—was a leader in the 1948 war. Now she is on the fence between the Arab League

Air Force has bases there. In size, the North African land is about 2½ times larger than Texas. Population is just over a million.

The three members of the old Arab League that most strongly oppose Israel are Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Even they pay little attention to the League, but choose instead to work through a new military alliance.

Egypt is most outspoken against Israel, and frontier fights between the two have been frequent. The Egyptian army of 100,000 or more men is the strongest in the Arab world, although it is less than half the size of the Israeli force. But Egypt is gaining new power with planes, guns, and probably submarines obtained through Russia. Egypt alone might do great damage to Israel in a new war.

With a population of 22 million, Egypt is almost the size of Texas and New Mexico combined. Her area is 48 times larger than that of Israel, and her population is about 13 times bigger.

Saudi Arabia, with 7,000,000 people, is about three times larger than Texas. A kingdom rich in oil resources, the Arabian nation often works with the United States. Our Air Force has long had air bases there. American businessmen run the oil fields, and pay half the profits to the Arabian government.

On the other hand, Saudi Arabia is determined to keep the Arab world tied together. She has tried hard to keep Arab lands out of METO. Her army of 15,000 would probably not be of great value in a war, but Saudi Arabia could help Egypt and Syria with money for buying arms.

Syria, about the size of Kansas, has a population of 3,670,000. Except for minor frontier skirmishes, Syria and Israel had little trouble after the 1948 war—until the recent battle mentioned above.

Syria is bitter about the attack last month. She has an army of approximately 40,000.

THE FUTURE? The immediate, pressing task ahead is to prevent an Arab war against Israel. To do this, Egypt must be won over to the side of peace. By using her great influence over other Arab lands, she almost certainly could end the danger of new conflict.

Israel, a small country about the size of Massachusetts with 1,700,000 people, is pessimistic. Many Israelis fear that Egypt is just biding her time until she has fully equipped herself with communist weapons—and that she will attack as soon as she feels ready.

Although suspicious of Arab intentions, the Israeli government repeatedly has stated its own readiness to do "everything possible to restore peace." Only a short time ago, Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion made a new offer to meet with Egyptian government officials and discuss how to settle their differences and end fighting.

The Premier's offer was sent to Cairo, the Egyptian capital, through Major General E. L. Burns, who is chief of the United Nations truce team in the Middle East. The truce team makes regular inspections of Israeli-Arab frontiers and tries to get both sides to avoid disorders.

If the war threat increases, or fighting actually begins, the United States and other free lands will have to decide whether to send bigger supplies of arms to Israel, as she has requested in recent months.

—By TOM HAWKINS



A TROUBLED REGION. Friction between Israel (1,700,000 population) and the Arab lands endangers world peace.

up the territory she seized by war, we are ready to talk peace with her.

"Meanwhile, we are going to defend ourselves. We will punish any acts of violence against us by Israel."

Israelis reject most of the Arab argument, but some of them appear willing to carry on negotiations. They say: "The world has recognized our right to have Israel as our homeland. As for the 1948 war, remember that the Arabs started it. We were ready to abide by the UN plan. In the fighting, it is true, we seized territory. Our right to it was recognized by agreements made with the Arabs in 1949 under UN supervision. We are not going to give it up."

"We'd like to point out that the UN planned to divide Palestine into two independent states—one Israeli and the other Arab. The second state never saw the light of day. Jordan took much of the territory intended for the new Arab land, and Egypt took a small part. Clearly and definitely, the Arab nations that warred against us are really to blame for upsetting UN ideas."

"Despite this fact, we would like to end the uneasy and dangerous situation now existing, so that we shall be free to develop our country. We are not going to give up territory that is

their way into the Middle East, the Arabs will be to blame—not Israel."

At first glance, Arab-Israeli positions do not seem to offer much hope for Middle East peace. It is worth while to note, though, that both sides are beginning to think about negotiations. It is just possible that talks may get under way on frontier disputes. If so, then another subject of conflict might be considered. This involves the question of how to care for thousands of Arab refugees who fled Israel in 1948. They have been living since then in crowded camps in Arab lands bordering Israel. The Arab nations insist that Israel should find homes for these refugees.

In deciding between war or peaceful negotiations, the Arab nations are by no means united. There are differences of opinion among them. These could lead to an entirely new situation in the Middle East.

ARAB DIFFERENCES. Since the 1948 war against Israel, the Arab League has dwindled in importance. It still has its 8 members, but few of them are really active in League affairs. Several are following independent paths away from the League.

Iraq, for example, is now an ally in the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO) for resisting communist ag-

gression. Late last month she was ready to join METO, at the urging of Britain, which has been paying \$21,000,000 a year to maintain the Jordan army. Serious opposition developed, however, forcing the government to resign. New elections soon to be held will probably decide Jordan's future foreign policy.

Lebanon, smallest of the Arab lands, is about a third larger than Delaware and has a population of 1,450,000. Many of the Lebanese people are bankers and traders who deal with both Middle Eastern and western countries. They want to continue to do so. They are trying to be neutral and keep out of both METO and Arab alliances, although they still belong to the Arab League.

Yemen, about as large as Nebraska with a population of 4,500,000, lies well over a thousand miles to the south of Israel at the tip of the Arabian peninsula. She is not likely to be of much value to her Arab brother lands in any new war.

Libya is a North African country some 800 miles west of Israel. An independent land for only four years, she has plenty of problems of her own and is not eager to become involved in other peoples' quarrels. The United States is friendly with Libya, and our

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. Russia's satellite countries are *subservient* (sūb-sir'vī-ēnt). (a) hostile (b) obedient (c) subsidized (d) moderately friendly.

2. The United States and its allies hope they can *collaborate* (kō-lāb'ō-rāt) to preserve peace. (a) trust each other (b) find the way (c) remain strong (d) work together.

3. Certain leaders in North Africa have been *fomenting* (fō-mēnt'ing) revolts. (a) preventing (b) criticizing (c) stirring up (d) participating in.

4. India has been the *recipient* (rē-sip'i-ēnt) of economic aid from the United States. (a) receiver (b) supporter (c) critic (d) distributor.

5. Some people believe that a successful foreign policy must be *audacious* (ō-dā'shūs) in character. (a) cautious (b) far-seeing (c) bold.

6. Giving aid to needy people is a *benevolent* (bē-nēv'ō-lēnt) act. (a) necessary (b) kind (c) wise.

7. This situation has *augmented* (ōg-mēnt'ēd) France's problems. (a) lessened (b) helped (c) increased.

Career for Tomorrow - - Expert Transcriber

DO you have nimble fingers? Do you enjoy using the typewriter? If your answer to these questions is "yes," you may find success as an expert transcriber, or operator as he is sometimes called.

Your duties, if you decide on this field, will be to type material that has been dictated into a Dictaphone or Ediphone. Expert transcribers who can read shorthand may type from notes that another person has taken.

In any case, the expert transcriber's job is to use the typewriter with speed and accuracy. Quite often he works with a court reporter and types the dictation or notes that the reporter has taken in the courtroom or elsewhere.

Your qualifications should include patience and the ability to work for long periods of time under pressure. You must have hands that can be trained to move unerringly and swiftly over the typewriter keyboard, for you will be required to type accurately at a speed of at least 80 words a minute.

You must also have an instinctive knowledge of spelling and an ability to work with words. The notes you transcribe (type), whether from a Dictaphone or Ediphone or from someone else's shorthand, will seldom indicate the sentence structure or paragraphing. These notes must be typed out carefully with no grammatical mistakes or misspelled words.

Your training, while in high school,

should include courses in typing. Make every effort to attain speed and accuracy. Shorthand is also helpful. Though you may never be called upon to take notes in shorthand, you may need this skill to read someone else's notes. You can learn shorthand as



EXPERT transcriber at work

well as typing in high school, or you can learn both skills in a business college.

A thorough knowledge of English—grammar, punctuation, spelling, and vocabulary—is another essential requirement of expert transcribers. Courses in high school or business college will give you a start. You should also add to your knowledge of words in your spare time.

Your earnings are likely to vary, depending upon the amount of work that comes your way. As a rule, expert transcribers have no fixed salary. Instead, they are paid by the page for their work. Usually they earn from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Advantages are (1) the earnings are good, and (2) there is a definite shortage of expert transcribers. Hence, job opportunities are rosy in this field.

The chief disadvantage is the pressure under which transcribers must often work. Usually there is a deadline for material to be typed. Hence, you may have to work long hours at the typewriter without taking time out for a rest. Also, most jobs in this field are to be found only in the larger cities.

Both men and women can find career opportunities as expert transcribers.

Further information may be obtained from court reporters and expert transcribers in your locality. You can also find out about job opportunities in this occupation from the local office of your State Employment Service.

★

Farm experts are in short supply, say the nation's agricultural schools. If you are interested in a farm career, write to the Dean of Agriculture of your state's land grant college or university and ask for a free copy of "Careers Ahead."

—By ANTON BERLE

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 5 to January 2, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 9 issue of the CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

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American Observer Semester Test

I. NEWSMAKERS. For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (One picture appears for which there is no numbered item.)

- Secretary of State.
- President of the AFL-CIO.
- Secretary-General of the UN.
- Assistant to the President.
- Chief Justice of the United States.
- Secretary of Defense.
- Chancellor of West Germany.
- Prime Minister of India.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. One of Australia's major tasks is to (a) solve its unemployment problem; (b) raise its standard of living; (c) attract new settlers; (d) oust communists from government jobs.

10. Russia's latest move to increase her influence in the Middle East and south Asia involves (a) offers of eco-

nomic and military aid; (b) withdrawal of her troops from Asian countries; (c) joint U. S.-Russian loans to these lands; (d) advice on how to establish communist governments.

11. Most of the detailed work on shaping laws is done (a) on the floor of the Senate; (b) by the office of the President; (c) on the floor of the House of Representatives; (d) by congressional committees.

12. Organized labor is strongly opposed to state laws which (a) provide for "collective bargaining"; (b) limit the length of the work day; (c) set minimum wage rates; (d) bar "union shop" agreements.

13. Prime Minister Nehru has (a) been sympathetic toward communists living in his own country; (b) said that he wants to avoid taking sides in the struggle between communist and free nations; (c) refused to accept economic or military aid from other nations; (d) pledged his government to join SEATO.

14. U. S. leaders are concerned about unrest in North African lands because (a) our air and naval bases there provide important defenses for western Europe; (b) we depend heavily on this area for oil supplies; (c) communist forces already control two native governments in the area; (d) we have enormous industrial investments there.

15. It is possible that certain other

countries will develop atomic power programs faster than the United States because (a) our government has refused to spend money for developing atomic power; (b) we still have sufficient supplies of cheaper sources of power; (c) we lack technical skill; (d) we're short of uranium and plutonium.

16. The biggest obstacle to the development of agriculture in Australia is lack of (a) machinery; (b) skilled farmers; (c) markets; (d) water.

17. The United Nations is (a) providing food for all the world's needy people; (b) supervising the training of military forces in member states; (c) helping underdeveloped countries to improve their living conditions; (d) working to free all communist people from dictatorial rule.

18. Shah Riza Pahlevi of Iran has started a program of (a) tax reductions; (b) land distribution; (c) religious education; (d) money reform.

19. A large part of the heavy buying which now keeps America's stores and factories busy is made possible by (a) sales taxes; (b) economic inflation; (c) installment credit; (d) increasing trade with communist lands.

20. The chief purpose of the SEATO and ANZUS pacts is to halt the advance of communism in (a) Southeast Asian areas; (b) the Middle East; (c) North Africa; (d) Latin America.

21. At the present time, our country's toughest economic problem is concerned with (a) rapidly rising wages and prices; (b) widespread unemployment in many industries; (c) failure of most people to keep up payments on installment purchases; (d) declining farm income.

22. The leading products of Argentina are (a) coal and iron ore; (b) wheat and beef; (c) coffee and oil; (d) steel goods and textiles.

23. Which one of the following measures failed to receive the approval of Congress last year? (a) Reciprocal trade agreements; (b) pay boosts for government workers; (c) a long-range highway building program; (d) higher minimum wages in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

24. The main emphasis of India's development plans is being placed on (a) increasing food and industrial production; (b) building a strong war machine; (c) finding foreign markets for her surplus food; (d) driving communists out of China and Indochina.

25. Organized workers account for (a) about one fourth of the U. S. labor force; (b) almost one half; (c) nearly two thirds; (d) more than three fourths.

26. Since 1948 our trade with communist lands has (a) stopped entirely;

(Concluded on page 8)



SPORTS

THREE of the United States' top track-and-field athletes are now winding up a tour of Australia and New Zealand. They are Parry O'Brien of Los Angeles, Lon Spurrier of San Francisco, and Bobby Morrow from Abilene Christian College in Texas.

Big Parry O'Brien holds the world record in the shot put. Spurrier is a fine middle-distance runner, who has turned in record-breaking time in the half mile. Morrow is the national 100-yard dash champion. The three were scheduled to compete in meets in Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, this past week after earlier competition in New Zealand.



Parry O'Brien

All three of the touring athletes hope to go back to Australia late in 1956 as members of the U. S. Olympic team. The continent "down under" is the site of this year's Olympic Games in late November and early December.

Most of the international competition will take place on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. Intensive work is now going on there to build running tracks and concrete stands.

Historical Background -- Party Conventions

NEXT summer, Democratic and Republican representatives will meet in separate conventions to choose their candidates for President and Vice President. Between now and next summer, delegates to the political parleys will be chosen in each of the 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico by special political conventions, or at party elections known as primaries (see page 1 story).

Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates are not chosen in the same way today as they were in our early history. Actually, the framers of the Constitution hoped that the nation's top executive would be selected by groups of distinguished Americans.

George Washington was twice chosen President without the backing of any one political group—although he is sometimes referred to as a Federalist today. Many Americans living in Washington's time were strongly opposed to the idea of political parties, and agreed with John Adams when our nation's second President said:

"There is nothing I dread so much as the division of the Republic into 2 great parties. . . . This, in my humble opinion, is to be feared as the greatest political evil under our Constitution."

Nevertheless, Adams actually became the first President to be chosen by a political group—the Federalists. From that time on, Presidential candi-

dates were generally chosen by parties.

Adams and the men who succeeded him in the White House until the 1830's were picked by national and state party leaders. Political officials often held a secret meeting, called a caucus, to agree on candidates.

In time, more and more citizens began to distrust the caucus method of

publican Party, later called the "Whigs," held a convention.

The party movement rapidly made headway from that point on. The following year, in 1832, the Democrats held a convention (also in Baltimore), nominated Martin Van Buren as Vice President, and endorsed a second term for President Andrew Jackson.

Nominating conventions have changed a great deal since that first Democratic gathering in Baltimore. For one thing, the early meetings had no definite program for choosing party representatives who attended conventions. In the 1832 parley, for instance, citizens from various states who happened to be in Baltimore at the time were rushed off to the convention hall. There they were asked to vote as delegates from their states.

Today, both the Democrats and the Republicans have specific plans for the selection of convention delegates. These include party meetings and primaries, described in the main article.

Presidential primaries are a little less than 50 years old. The first ones were held during 1908, in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Many other states soon followed the lead of those two.

By 1916, half of all the states in the Union were using some form of Presidential primary. The election of that year, though, marked the peak of the movement. In some places the Presidential primary was later abandoned, and it is now used in 19 states.



PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

selecting candidates. Their demands helped bring about the nominating convention—the sending of state delegates to select candidates.

The first national nominating convention in our history was held by the Anti-Masons—a radical party that had a short life—in May 1831. Its members met in Baltimore, Maryland. A few months later, the National Re-

Semester Test

(Concluded from page 7)

(b) increased greatly; (c) dropped off sharply; (d) remained about the same as before.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

27. Committees of Congress in 1956 will be headed by members of the _____ Party.

28. What country has protested most strongly the decision of Iran to join the Middle East defense organization?

29. According to plans offered by President Eisenhower and the Defense

Department, which branch of our armed services is scheduled to grow in size?

30. Name the small but important industrial area that has long been contested by France and West Germany.

31. September 17 is set aside each year to observe _____ Day.

32. An industrial plant in which all workers must belong to a union is called a _____.

33. This year, voting will begin at the age of 18 for the first time in the state of _____.

34. Several important world meetings were held during 1955 in the small European country of _____.

35. Soviet leaders Khrushchev and Bulganin hope to spread Russian influence as a result of their recent trip to Afghanistan, Burma, and _____.

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. The sale of wool provides more than half this nation's income from abroad.

37. Western European nation which has had more than 20 premiers since World War II.

38. Major source of oil in the Middle East.

39. The Big Four Conference of Foreign Ministers was held here late last year.

40. Juan Peron no longer rules this country.

41. This island nation won freedom from the Netherlands in 1949.

42. Britain, Greece, and Turkey are trying to decide the future of this island.

43. Anthony Eden heads the government of this nation.

44. This land finds it hard to get along with her Arab neighbors.

45. This part of Germany is highly industrialized and prosperous.

46. This country has the world's largest submarine fleet.

47. Farm surpluses are a big problem in this country.

48. Syngman Rhee is president of this land.

49. This area seeks greater independence from France.

50. Most of the people in this country live near the Nile River.

